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Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 242 THE most pathetic feature of the campaign thus far is Democratic papers trying to extract comfort from the Maine election.

THE bushwhackers' attack on General Hovey's military record is characteristic. They always preferred an attack in the rear.

DEMOCRATIC papers in this State should be careful how they provoke a comparison of military records between Hovey and Matson

GFNERAL SHERMAN asks if Colonel Matson served in the late war, and if so, where? No body has found it necessary to ask that question about General Hovey.

GOVERNOR RUSK, of Wisconsin, spent yesterday in the city, accompanied by fifteen members of his military staff, of whom eight had but one arm, six but one leg, and one was shot through the head. Their scattered limbs were left on various battle-fields of the

GENERAL GROSVENOR, who stumped the State of Maine, says the people didn't want to hear about the fisheries question, retaliation, or the late war; but they would listen for hours to a discussion of the tariff. The result shows they pendered the question to some

FOUR years ago the mugwumps argued that the only way to break the solid South was to elect Grover Cleveland, thus showing Northern tolerance, to encourage an abandonment of the Southern shotgun methods. The South is still solid, but the mugwumps are saying very little about it this year.

Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW's amiability has evidently not been destroyed by his disappointment at Chicago. Like Mr. Blaine, John Sherman, General Alger, Mr. Allison and the rest, he is going into the campaign with energy and earnestness, and will know no rest until Harrison is elected in November.

THE number of farmers all over the country who are declaring their opposition to Clevelandism and free-trade, upsets two Democratic theories-one that farmers are dissatisfied with the protective system, and the other that it is easy to pull the wool over their eves. Farmers are too wary to fall into Mr. Mill's trap this year.

THE Sullivan Union is naughty enough to print the following extracts from the files of the Sullivan Democrat during the war. It is hardly necessary to say that the latter is now supporting Cleveland. The extract, in the form of a catechism, is as follows:

"What is an army? "A provost-guard to arrest white men and set negroes free.

"What is the meaning of coining money? "Printing green paper.

"What is the meaning of the word Liberty? "Incarceration in a vermin-infested bastile.

"What was Abe Lincoln by trade? "A rail-splitter. "What is he now?

"A Union-splitter. "Who is Seward?

"A prophet in the temple of black dragoons and a taster in the government whisky distil-

Some of the Journal's readers are not pleased because General Fisk has been invited by the State Board of Agriculture to deliver an address at the State fair-grounds next Thursday. There is no cause for good Republicans to be anxious over this, but they should rather rejoice. General Fisk stumped Vermont and Maine, and brought big audiences to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. They went away, however, and voted the Republican ticket, as the returns so gratifyingly show. The result will be the same in Indiana. It may be added, in this connection, that no blame should attach to the State board. They invited the Prohibition candidate with the same noble object they would have had in bringing a two-headed woman or any other "attraction" to the grounds, namelv. to draw a crowd. Fisk will have his

MR. HOARD, Republican candidate for Governor in Wisconsin, is an extensive dairy farmer, and does not object to the sobriquet of "the cow candidate" which has been given him. Though a cow candidate, he seems to have horse sense. In a speech at Janesville, after discussing the tariff in its relation to farmers, he devoted a few words to the awful surplus. "Our Democratic friends," he said, "talk to us a great deal about that terrible surplus, and overlook the national debt of \$1,200,000,000, and only see the accumulation of \$19,000,000 or \$20,000,000 laid by to meet it. They say the country is suffering from a surplus. They might as well say that a poor

crowd, and Harrison will get the votes.

surplus." The people are beginning to see that the administration has been trying to make fools of them on this surplus question.

WHAT IS FREE TRADE?

One of the avenues by which the Democracy are trying to escape the logical results of their free-trade policy in declaring that there is no such thing as absolute free trade, is that a large part of the government revenue must always be collected by customs duties, etc. For cowardly evasion of the issue this is about on a par with the 7 per cent. reduction theory. The real issue is not between schedules, but between principles. It is anti-protection against protection, and in this sense anti-protection means free trade. We freely admit that the free-traders do not aim at the aboli tion of custom houses or the entire repeal of customs duties, but they do aim at the abolition of protection and the repeal of all duties designed to discriminate in favor of American industries as against foreign. The apparently frank admission of Democrats that a large part of the government revenue must always be collected by duties on imports, amounts to nothing. That means a tariff for revenue only, which is but another name for anti-protection. Professor Sumner, an advanced free-trader, gives the following definition of free trade:

"The term free trade, although much discussed, is seldom defined. It does not mean the abolition of custom houses. Nor does it mean the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, as a few American disciples of the school have supposed. It means such an adjustment of taxes on imports as will cause no diversion of capital from any channel into which it would otherwise flow into any channel opened or favored by the legislation which enacts the customs. A country may collect its entire revenue by duties on imports and yet be an entirely free-trade country, so long as it does not lay those duties in such a way as to lead any one to undertake any employment or make any investment he would avoid in the absence of such duties: thus. the customs duties levied by England, with a very few exceptions, are not inconsistent with her profession of being a country which believes in free trade."

This is from a free-trade oracle. There is no pretense here that free trade means an abolition of custom-houses or of customs duties. It is simply the absence of protection, as cold is the absence of heat, or darkness of light. A system of customs duties levied in disregard of protection is free trade. The essential idea is that no one must be induced "to undertake any employment or make any investment he would avoid in the absence of such duties." In other words, there must be no protection or encouragment to home industry. This is free trade, and it is the position of the Democratic party.

THE OPPOSITION TO HILL. Two weeks ago the Brooklyn Eagle, one of the leading straight-out Democratic papers of New York, in considering the renomination of Governor Hill, was frank enough to acknowledge the opposition to him, and stated his case as follows:

"The independent Republicans of the State will be against Governor Hill if he be renom-

inated. "The Produce Exchanges of New York. Buffalo and every town on the river or Erie canal between those points will labor against him, because of his signature to the grainelevator bill. "The labor partisans of Henry George will

be unfavorable to him, because of his veto of the ballot-reform bill.

"The Democrats who are opposed to the omnipotence of the saloon in politics will be inimical to him because of his two vetoes of the high-license bill, the second bill having been framed expressly to meet the objections which he urged against the first. "In Brooklyn the voters who resent the

Governor's veto of the measure to enable the people to grapple with the Electric-light Trust here will refuse him their ballots. "In Kings county the voters who are shocked at the abuses of the supervisors in St.

Johnland, abuses continued by the Governor's veto of the bill to abolish them, will withhold from him their suffrage. "In Gravesend the 2,000 partisans of John

Y. McKane will take care to mass as a unit "On the top of these disaffectionists should be piled the unknown number of voters throughout the State who believe there is

something grossly rotten about the aqueduct.

and that the Governor's bed-fellows are in up to their chins." The Eagle explains away these objections to its own satisfaction, and will support him; but there is reason to believe that its championship will not win over the disaffected ones whom it names. It is hardly possible that the strong opposition will be overcome. The honest citizens of New York are too firmly convinced that David B. Hill is a "bad egg" to accept off-hand assertions of his soundness at this late day. . With an opponent like Warner Miller, whom they can accept without hesitation, his chances are not promising, even though he have the enthusiastic support of the powerful whisky ring. Notwithstanding his appeal to his party to stand by Cleveland, Mr. Hill can be safely left to see that the President does not win where he fails.

Altogether, the situation in New York is

highly satisfactory to Republicans.

MR. BYNUM AND 5 PER CENT. REDUCTION. The member of Congress from this district, Mr. Bynum, has, in public speeches, within the past few days, stated that the Mills bill. which passed the House, reduces the tariff duty an average of only about 5 per cent. Mr. Bynum was a member of the committee which had the Mills bill in charge many months, and joined in the report of the com mittee in favor of it. He helped to frame that bill, and, of course, knows what it proposes to do. Here are the chief items in the schedule attached to the official copy of the bill respecting the reductions of duty, etc.: Duty paid on imported articles in 1887......\$211,813,632.49 Estimated reduction by the Mills

Mr. Bynum, of course, knows these facts. He helped to adjust the schedules. He voted to put articles that paid \$19,773,599.34 duty in 1887 on the free list. He voted to reduce duties \$29,712,641.41 on the remainder of the list. He understood these things when he signed the report in favor of the bill. He knows that this is a reduction of 23 1-3 per cent., and not 5 per cent., as he states in his speeches to the people. Why does he deliberately misstate the facts, the work of his

own hands? Is he ashamed of his work? Does he suppose he can conceal it? Does he indorse the Mills bill?

man who is in debt for \$2,000 and has saved but these are pertinent inquiries which are \$200 to help pay up is also suffering from a very naturally in the minds of the people of go, and could drive Longstreet out of East Ten-We do not wish to seem too categorical

his district. The census of 1880 showed that but a very small per cent, of them were unable to read, and other data makes it plain that nearly all are reading. The people want the facts, and are learning them in order to enable them to act intelligently.

PHARISAICAL PRETENSE.

A good man, a distinguished third-party leader, has contributed to a Prohibition organ six reasons why Fisk and Brooks should be voted for. The first one is as follows:

"First-Because they represent the highest type of morality, intelligence and patriotism in each of the old political parties in a new combination."

The old Pharisee who thanked God that he was not as others were has never been very highly regarded, but he was as modest as Burns daisy compared with the "holier-thanthou" party that can solemnly assume to itself such a statement as the one quoted. There are in Indianapolis, we believe, about one hundred third-party men, according to the vote last reported. There are, at least, 20,000 voters in the city. These 100 represent "the highest type of morality, intelligence and patriotism" of the whole city "in a new combination." We wonder how the dear, devoted band can carry around such an awful weight of holiness. Our friend belongs to a church, let us say, in which there are at least 100 voters, but five of whom are of the third party. These five represent "the highest type of morality, intelligence and patriotism" "in a new combination." It is amazing grace, alone, that keeps such a saint ed, sanctified quintette-if there be that many -from taking wings and soaring away from their wretched environment. Seriously, however, what miserable, pharasaical rot such stuff is, and how it offends the common sense of average people. It is this protuberant self-righteousness that keeps third parties so small. Should they grow to proportions, the world would not be large enough for them to move about in comfortably with their enormous bumps of self-conceit.

Hovey and Chase.

The biography of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, written by Mr. Charles M. Walker, has been issued with commendable promptness, and is already on sale. General Hovey's history, in outline, is that of many Americans who have risen from poverty and obscurity to eminence, and whose ingrained patriotism has led them to render great service to their country in time of need. In detail, there is much in his life to interest the public. General Hovey's name is familiar to all Indianians, young and old, through his recent congressional position, but the younger generation needs a better acquaintance with the military part of his career. His services in active duty in the field gave him prominence, and reflected credit upon the State, and the account is one which may be read with pride and satisfaction by all his fellow-citizens. In recounting the part taken by him in various engagements during the war, many other Indiana soldiers are brought in incidentally, among them General McGinnis, General Kneffer, General Macauley, Colonel Slack, Colonel Bringhurst and others equally well snown-a circumstance which adds to the personal interest of the narrative. In fact, the General's military history is so much a part of that of his home regiments that to describe his deeds is to describe theirs. His history at that time involves that of the State, as does also that later episode of - the "Knights of Liberty" prosecution, in which he took such an active and commendable part. The work is written in a simple and direct style, and with no attempt at elaboration, the limitations of time and space forbidding more than an outline of the General's varied and interesting career. It should be read, not only by those who wish to acquaint themselves with the life of the Republican candidate for Governor. but by all who are interested in local history and in the biography of an honorable and distinguished Hoosier.

A sketch of the life of Hon. Ira J. Chase completes the volume. The book, which is entitled "Lives of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey and Ira J. Chase," is neatly printed, bound in paper, and retails for 50 cents per copy. Published by the Union Book Company, Indianapolis. It should be widely used as an excellent campaign beip.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals

To settle a dispute, please give what per cent of the school teachers of Indiana are Democratical and what Republican. It was asserted here by one L. L. Horton, a school teacher, who power lives here, but formerly lived in St. Joseph county, this State, that 70 per cent, of the male year, 1863 school teachers of Indiana are Democrats, and he had the proof of it. He also stated that the Republican party was the first party to sivecate secession. This statement was disputed! but the learned gentleman asserted it to be true, and said it was history, got mad and wanted to fight, if his actions indicated unvthing. Please give the facts relative to the above statements.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 10. Seventy-five per cent. are Republican, as gleaned from the poll of the State, Mr. Hopton's information concerning the Republican party is derived from a "history" with which the Journal is not familiar, and of which he is possibly the author. He should be called on for a bill of particulars, or else accommodated with the fight, possibly both.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Cournal." When an election is thrown into the House, does each Representative have a vote on same! To settle a controversy, please answer. ROSSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.

Each State has one vote, determined by the majority of its Representatives in the House.

GEN. HOVEY AND GEN. SHERMAN. The attack on Gen. Hovey's war record has elicited a letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman relative to one written by him in 1864, which the bushwhackers are now attempting to use against Gen. Hovey. Some references in this letter call for a few words of explanation. After the campaign and capture of Vicksburg, in which Gen. Hovey's division bore a conspicuous part, and for which he was subsequently brevetted major-general, he was directed to proceed to this State and aid Gov. Morton in raising and organizing an Indiana division of valuateers. This was in January, 1864. A little later he received the following letter from Gen. Grant:

> "HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION IN OF THE MISSISSIPPI, OF

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1864. Brigadier-General A. P. Bovey, Indianapilia, Ind. "Dear General-The early winter we have had betokens an early spring. I am very desirous of being ready to take advantage of the first dry roads to commence a campagn. Before I can start, however, many of our veterans must return and the new levies be brought into the field. Now, General, my particular object in detailing you for the service you are now in was to have some one who lnew the importance of organization and discipline with new troops from their enlistment. In this way I expected to have troops ready for duty from the moment they report for duty. I wish you would urge upon Governor Morton the importance of this, and ask him, for me, to organize into companies and regiments all those who are to go into new regiments, and to attach those who are destined to fill up old organizations at once. We will have some sharp fighting in the spring, and, if successful, I believe the war will be ended within a year; if the

nessee. I wish you could prevail on the Governor to organize all the forces he has and send you here at once. I would keep the division together, and where, by contact with other troops, they would improve more in one day than in six

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, "U. S. GRANT, Major-general. At this time recruiting was slow, and in order to stimulate the young men of Indiana in volunteering General Hovey published throughout the State the following handbill:

"To the Young Men of Indiana: "I have been ordered by Major-general Grant to take command of the United States volunteers now being raised in Indiana, and organize them into brigades and divisions. For the first time during the war you will have a chance to belong to an Indiana brigade. Come and let us place the proud name of our State still higher on the scroll of fame. This is no ordinary opportunity; it is one that has been ardently sought by almost every regiment that has entered the service. This may be the only chance 'you will have of serving your country. and those who stand back will hereafter deeply regret that they have failed to respond to their country's call. Young men, do not permit fathers and husbands to fill the ranks that properly belong to you in the field of glory and of danger.

"ALVIN P. HOVEY, "Brigadier-general U. S. Vols." Under this call, and largely by his personal efforts and military reputation, General Hovey raised his regiments, aggregating over 10,000 men, and marched to the front with orders to report to General Sherman. "Many of the new recruits," says the Life of Hovey, "were not over sixteen years old, and on account of their youth they became known as 'Hovey's Babies.' But their youth was no detriment. They were a bad lot of babies. They were almost as bad as men. They had all the qualities of good soldiers, and soon became young veterans." Most of them had enlisted on the strength of General Hovev's assurance to them and their parents that they should be kept together in a body under his personal command, and that he wouldtake care of them. This was his expectation and understanding. It was, therefore, a great disappointment to him when, almost immediately after reporting to Sherman, his force was divided and several regiments of his "Babies" assigned to other commands. This was one of the fortunes of war, but General Hovey felt that it was a practical repudiation of the contract under which the regiments had been raised, and he chafed under it. It was while smarting under this injustice, as he deemed it, that he asked and obtained leave of absence and came to Indians, where his commission as major-general soon reached him and his assignment to the command of the district. This explanation will make clear the references in General Sherman's letter, which is as follows:

"COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11, 1888. "M. C. Garber, Esq., Madison, Ind .:

"My Dear Sir-Your letter of Sept. 5, addressed to me at New York, was forwarded to me here, and was only received last night. If, as stated, you be the son of my old friend, Col. Garber, quartermaster at my headquarters from the time we left Chattanooga, May, 1864. till the close of the war, you have a right to call on me, and I will gladly answer any fair inquiries, to be published or used as you may think

"I have again examined pages 94 and 95, second volume of 'Sherman's Memoirs.' first edition, and believe they contain a fair version of the facts. The dispatch of July 25, 1864, sent by me to Col. James A. Hardie, inspector general, Washington, D. C., is undoubtedly correct, and resulted in the promotion of eight most worthy colonels, whose names are given in the 'Memoirs.' Yet, after twenty-four years of time. I regret that I used the name of 'General Hovey' to accomplish my purpose.

"I still think General Hovey then made a mistake, but I also think he believed he had cause of grievance, which at the time he supposed justified him in throwing up his command of a division in the Twenty-third Corps (Scho field.) Of the minute details General Schofield is a better witness than I. He is now the Majorgeneral commanding the army, with access to all the records of that date, whereas I am alone here without record of any sort, or aid or clerk to copy anything I may write.

"Still, lest injustice may be caused the General by reason of that dispatch, I will state on recollection and belief that while-in March and April, 1864, I was collecting men and materials for the then contemplated campaign I learned that Gen. A. P. Hovey had a division in Indiana composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry ordered to me at Nashville, and which I assigned to General Schofield, left wing, the Twentythird corps.

"Eighteen hundred and sixty-four was too late for General Schoffeld or General Sherman to commit the foliv of 'brigading' infantry, cavalry and artillery together, so that General Hovey's cavalry and artillery were sent to join their respective arms of service, and the infantry regiments brought into the field by General Hovey were reinforced by other infantry regiments so as to make a good infantry division of the Twenty-third corps for him. He claimed to have some promise from the War Department or Governor Morton that his Indiana division. formed on the old notion of General Knox, of Revolutionary fame, of a legion, copied after the Romans, should remain intact. This was simply inadmissable. This, I believe, was the cause of General Hovev's dissatisfaction with General Schofield and myself. I cannot recall exactly when he went back and the command was given to the senior brigadier. These are dates easily ascertained at Washington. At all events, I understood from General Hardee that in July, 1864. General Hovey and General Osterhaus had been made major generals, and afterwards from President Lincoln himself that he had made these promotions on the recommendations of Generals Grant and Sherman for their services in the Vicksburg campaign the previous

"I don't think I ever attributed to either General Hovey or General Osterhaus unworthy motives for leaving us at the time, when we had an Herculean task ahead, but thought it unfair to promote them and neglect the hundreds of most patient, gallant soldiers who stood fast. Other generals of great fame went back before our task was done. Such men as Hooker, Butterfield, Palmer, Logan and Blair. I then believed that Hovey felt compromised with his Indiana men, who had enlisted as a 'legion' to serve un-der him, a promise he could not fulfill, and which, as a man of honor, he was bound to re-

"My belief is that at the end of the Vicksburg campaign Generals A. P. Hovey and P. L. O. terhans stood prominent as generals of brigade, and fully merited promotion to the next higher grade; that it was unfortunate that this promotion was delayed till the year after, and that now, after nearly a quarter of a century, for political purposes this old matter should be raked up out of the cinders of the past, is unkind, un-

generous and unfair. Since 1864 General Hovey has filled military, civil and social stations with honor and credit to himself and his country. He is an accomplished gentleman, of polished and refined manners, and will fulfill any trust confided to him honestly and truly. Were I a citizen of Indiana I should not hesitate to vote for him as Governor, because at the crisis of our national existence he was true and faithful, did the best he knew how, and though he may have fallen short of the expectations of military professionals having but one object in view, 'success,' he in heart, in head and body did what he thought right. "I do not know anything whatever of his

rival candidate, not even his name-and beg to inquire in what regiment, brigade and division he served in the war! What is his military record? That of Alvin P. Hovey is good. Has his rival a better? Or was he a stay-at-home or a 'doubting Thomas' ready to submit! "if so, I say, without hestitation, that any single day's service of Alvin P. Hovey in the Vicksburg campaign and Atlanta cam-

paign was worth more to the United States of America than a whole life-time of a growling non-combatant. "Your good father's friend.

"W. T. SHERMAN." This letter, in connection with what General Sherman wrote in his Memoirs concerning this incident, shows that he never intended any reflection on General Hovey's military record or services. Construed by itself, his letter critieising General Hovey's promotion did the latter injustice, and Sherman was quick to see how he had blundered when President Lincoln produced his own recommendation, along with Grant's. for Hovey's promotion. His present letter is a complete justification of General Hovey's motives, and a generous tribute to his military suc-

It will be observed that without any records at hand or anything to refresh his memory, Gen. Sherman has a very distinct recollection of Gen. Hovey's services, but he never heard of his competitor, and asks if he "served in the war." The records show that Colonel Matson did serve in the war, but the pages of history do not bristle to any particular extent with his achie vements. Perhaps his military record may come up for discussion later.

HIS COMRADES VISIT HIM

Veterans Returning to Their Homes Pay Their Respects to Gen. Harrison.

Men from the West and Northwest Show Enthusiastic Allegiance to the Man and the Cause-Other Incidents of the Day.

General Harrison yesterday devoted the day almost entirely to the reception of his old G. A. R. comrades, who were returning to their homes from the Ercampment at Columbus. The first to arrive was a St. Louis post, under the command of Colonel Murphy. Of these there were nearly a hundred. Shortly after dinner other delegations began to arrive, and the scenes around the New Denison tended to inspire one with the belief that the Grand Army boys are still alive to the interests of their country. Like the State ticket, it was almost exclusively a soldier affair. Grouped in little bands all around the corridors were veterans who had stopped on their way to great the man they were inclined to term their next President. Naturally enough, their conversation drifted into the relating of incidents during the war, and the recalling of old familiar scenes. To an outsider it seemed that any personal prejudices that ever may have existed were laid saids in

their eagerness to meet their comrade nominee. In the forenoon the Ransom Post, of St. Louis which was organized by General Sherman, called at General Harrison's residence. Upwards of a hundred veterans were present, but the call was entirely informal. Colonel Murphy, of St. Louis, very briefly introduced his comrades. General Harrison responded:

"Comrades-I esteem it a pleasures to be able to associate with you by the use of that form of address. I know of no human organization that can give a better reason for its existence than the Grand Army of the Republic. [Cries of 'Good.'] It needs no argument to justify it; it stands unassailable; and admits of no criticism from any quarter. Its members have rendered that service to their country in war, and they maintain now, in peace, that honorable, courageous citizenship that entitles them to every patriots respect. I thank you for this visit, and will be glad if you will now allow me to welcome you to my home.'

At the conclusion of this brief speech the veterans were received by the General and his

In the afternoon still larger delegations from Columbus arrived, representing Minnesots, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. Gov. J. M. Rusk, of Madison, Wis., a past department commander, headed a delegation from his State numbering between forty and fifty veterans, exclusive of ladies. He was accompanied by his staff, all of whom suffered some physical loss in the war. Prominent among these were Capt. E. G. Fimme, Secretary of State, who lost an arm at Chickamauga; Col. H. B. Harshaw, Treasurer of State, who left an arm at Spottsylvania; C. E. Estabrook, Attorney General; Phil. Cheek, jr., insurance Commissioner, wounded at Antietam; Capt. W. W. Jones, clerk State Department, one of whose arms was lost at Antietam; Col. H. P. Fischer, State Treasury agent, who had a leg shattered at Stone River; Maj. J. R. Curran, assistant quartermaster-general, who lost a leg at Sailor's Creek; Maj. F. L. Phillips, assistant adjutant-general, who had an arm cut off at Spottsylvania; Maj. F. H. Conse, clerk adjutantgeneral, who came away from Fredericksburg with but one leg; D. B. Sommars, clerk adjutant-general, who has but one sleeve, he having carried away from Atlanta the stub of an arm; Capt. H. W. Lovejoy, messenger Executive Department, shot through the head at Atlanta; Mark Smith, messenger State Department, who lost a leg in the Wilderness; Peter Delmar, messenger quartermaster-general, who left one at Atlanta; W. H. McFarland, messenger adjutant-general, who walks with but one leg and crutches, he having been wounded at Chancellorville; Eugene Bowen and Geo. W. Baker, of Capitol police, each of whom lost an arm, the former being wounded at Cold Harbor, the latter at Petersburg. From Chicago and Rockford, Ill., there were over three hundred veterans, in addition to a large number of ladies. These were headed by Col. James A. Sexton, present department commander of the State,

and his staff, consisting of Maj. J. W. Burst, Col. Pierceson, and Capt. H. E. Patrick. At 2 o'clock more than four hundred veterans. with their wives and daughters, assembled front of the New Denison, preparatory to march to General Harrison's residence. Gov. Rusk and his staff preceded the main body the delegations in carriages, and were presented the General and his wife. At the head of the procession was the National Drum Corps, of Minneapolis, which was given so much prominence at the Columbus encampment. Arriving at General Harrison's house and being drawn off to one side, the delegations formed in front of the door, Governor Rusk and staff occupying the front position. On the walk proper stood seventy-five women in double-file. These were representatives of the Woman's Relief Corps from Illinois. On either side of heir column were the veterans with wives and daughters. the appearance of General Harrison at his doorway, three cheers and a tiger were lustily given. He needed no introduction, as they were his comrades. For a very short time the crowd stood looking at him after the excite-"Comrades. I consider it both an honor and a

ment had subsided. Governor Rusk then said: pleasure in introducing to you the President of the United States for the next eight years, Gen. Benjamin Harrison.' Three more cheers were given, after which General Harrison responded as follows:

"Governor Rusk, Comrades of the Grand Army and Ladies-I did not suppose that the Constitution of our country would be subjected to so serious a fracture by the executive of one of our great States. [Laughter.] Pour years s the constitutional term of President. [Laughter.] I am glad to see you. I return your friendly greetings most heartily. Your association is a most worthy one. As I said to some comrades who visited me this morning, it has the best reason for its existence of any human organization that I knew of. [Applause.] I am glad to know that your recent encampment at Columbus was so largely attended, and was in all its circumstances so magnificent a success. The national encampment of the G. A. R. is an honor to any city. The proudest may well array itself in its best attire to welcome the Union veterans of the late war. In these magnificent gatherings, so impressive in numbers, and so much more impressive in the associations they revive, there is a great teaching force. If it is worth while to build monuments to heroism and patriotic sacrifice, that may stand as dumb yet eloquent instructors of the generation that is to come, so it is worth while that these survivors of the war assemble in their national encampments, and march once more, unarmed through the streets of our cities, whose peace and prosperity they have secured. [Applause.] Every man and every woman should do them honor. We have a body of citizen-soldiers instructed in tactics and strategy and accustomed to the perils of war that make this Nation very strong and very formidable. I well remember that even in the second year of the war instructors in tactics were rare in our own camp. They are very numerous now. [Laughter.] while this Nation was never so strong in a great instructed, trained body of veteran soldiers. I think it was never more strongly smitten with the love of peace. The man that would rather fight than eat has not survived the last war. [Laughter.] He was laid away in an early grave or enrolled in the list of deserters. But he would be mistaken who supposed that all the bardships of the war-its cruel, bard memories -would be enough to frighten these veterans from the front if the flag was again assailed or the national security or dignity imperiled. [Applause and cries of 'You are right.'] The war was also an educator in political economy. These veterans, who saw how the poverty of the South in the development of her manufacturing interests paralyzed the skill of her soldiers and the generalship of her captains, have learned to esteem and value our diversified manufacturing interests and capacity. [Applause. | You know that woolen mills and flocks would have been more valuable to the Confederacy than battalions; that foundries, and arsenals, and skilled mechanical labor was the great lack of the Confederacy. You have learned that lesson so well that you will not wish our rescued country, by any fatal freetrade policy, to be brought to a like condition. [Applause and cries of, 'Good,' 'good.'] And now, gentlemen, I had a stipulation that I was not to speak at all. [Laughter.] You will surely allow me now to stop this formal address, and to welcome my comrades to our home." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his remarks, the General and his wife received the callers in their parlors, which consumed considerable time. But this did not seem to satisfy the veterans, who, as they filed in the front door and out at the rear, assembled again on the front lawn. Here, after all their members had taken the hand of the General, a short impromptu programme was The next world's conference will be held in carried out. Comrade E. E. Gilbert, of the three years from now, in either Paris or Am-Chicago Lincoln Post No. 91, presented to Gen- | sterdam.

eral Harrison's little grandenild a bouquet of cut flowers, quite unique in that upon one of leaves was printed a likeness General Harrison. Owing to the inexperience of the youthful recipient in making public speeches, no response was made. Calis were then made for Major George S. Raper, of Rockford, Ill., chairman of the Winnebago county central committee, who sang a campaign solo for the benefit of the General and his wife. The spirit of the song was a strong condemna tion of "Thurman's Red Bandanus," and it elicited great applause. After three more cheers, proposed by Governor Rusk and willingly given, the veterans departed, singing.
"We're Going Home to Illinois; We're Going
Home to Illinois." Last night they attended
the meeting at Tomlinson Hall, leaving for their respective homes on the late trains.

Other Visitors.

Among the Illinois visitors who called upon General Harrison yesterday were Capt. J. J. Healy, president of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, and Capt. John Healy, president of the Veteran Union League, of Chicago. In the afternoon they made arrangements with the Harrison reception committee for a joint soldiers' excursion to this city on Saturday, Oct. 6. J. J. Healy said yesterday that the excursion would bring a big crowd from Chicago alone. and would stop at certain points along the line to receive passengers. "We will bring our own speakers and music," said he, "and will have two special trains." A number of ladies from Chicago also called, escorted by Mr. Hill, general passenger agent of the Chicago & Atlantic railroad. Among them was Misses Grace and Met Scanlon, Deerson, Wheeler and Longtree.

An Act of a Noble Man.

C. J. Lahue, of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, now hving in Larned, Kan., is in the city on his way home from the Columbus encampment. He is enthusiastic for General Harrison. and relates the following incident, as illustrative of the character of the man. "I ran away from home," said he, "when I was but sixteen years of age, and joined the army. While a volunteer scout, at Huntsville, Ala., I was captured by the enemy Sept. 3. 1864. I was taken from one Southern prison stockade to another until April 12, '65, when I was paroled at Vicksburg. On April 24 I was put on the steamer Sultana, and started North. On the 26th of the month the steamer exploded. and I floated eight and a half miles on a raft. was badly hurt, and was nursed two weeks at Memphis. When I recovered sufficiently I was vivors, and as soon as I could make the trip, reported at Indianapolis. I was alone, and reported to General Harrison at the State-house. told him I desired transportation to Jeffersonville, and he said it was against orders to give any more transportations. then told him my experience, that had not heard from home for ten months. He then said no more transportation could be issued, but he would give me a pass in his own name. He asked me if I had any money. I told him co, and he gave me the pass with his own name signed to it and \$20 in money. In ten days I reported back to him, and told him he would have to write on and keep what I owed him out of my back pay. General Harrison said: 'No, sir; I don't want any money. A boy that went through what you did should be passed all over this country.' I am now attempting to repay the General by urging every man I see to

vote for him." The Receptions To-Day. The local clubs and committees are making considerable preparation for the reception of the delegations that will arrive to-day. There will be one from New Albany, which will be duly escorted to the New Denison Hotel, to await further orders. The delegations of Irish-American Republicans, coming from Greencastle, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., will be given special attention, from the fact that similar organizations in this city have taken the matter in hand and will for the most part conduct the exercises of their reception. The Chicago clubs will be accompanied by their own speakers and musicians, and, as it is an exceedingly strong political organization, a rousing celebration is expected. J. F. Finnerty. Nathan P. Brady, president of the club; F. Glason, secretary; Dennis Ward, treasurer, and others will address the meeting at Tomlinson Hall in the evening. The procession this afternoon will be formed on Pennsylvania street, in front of the Talbott Block, and all cinbs are requested to assemble by 1 o'clock sharp. The committee of one hundred, appointed by the local Irish-American clubs, will meet the visitors at the depot, accompanied by the Columbia Club, at 1:30 o'clock, and escort them to the hotel, where dinner will be served. After dinner they will march to General Harrison's residence, where they will be received, probably not before 5 o'clock. The exercises to-night will commence at 8 o'clock.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed, Two Fatally Injured, and

Many Others Scalded and Bruised. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14 .- A frightful wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at an early hour this morning, at Ankenytown Station, about thirty miles south of Mansfield. At that place a freight train had gone upon a sidetrack to let the north-bound express pass. The train, which was loaded with returning G. A. R. veterans and other passengers, was running at full speed over the switch, when the baggage car left the rails and collided with the lo comotive of the freight, sliding up over the tos of it and tearing off the steam dome. The remaining cars of the passenger train, with the exception of the sleepers, were jammed around the wrecked engine and baggage car, and the greatest confusion prevailed, the escaping swam blinding and scalding the frightened passergers. Baggage-master David Wilson, of Sandusky, and engineer Henry Tomlinson, of the freight, who lived at Newark, were killed outright. William Grinsley, of Shawnee, O., and Aaron Dickson, of Defiance. O., were fatally injured. The other injured are E. C. Valentine and wife. Chicago, scalded about face and hands; Lucan, express messenger, cut on the bead: A. T. Breckbill, of Ayersville, O., scalded and thigh broken; J. D. Thomas, Shensudoah, Ia. burned and ribs fractured: L. D. Blue, Aversville, badly scalded: John Breckbill, Aversville, cut, bruised and scalded John Brant, Fontans, Kan., scalded; W. H. Brudenbaugh. Brumberg, O., badly scalded; E Daly, Troy, N. Y., scalded; A. Kitchen, Dupent, O., face and hands scalded; Wm. Grinsley Shawnee, O., brakeman, badly scalded and will probably die; Aaron Dickson, Defiance county Ohio, terribly scalded and will probably die; Jacob Daz, brakeman, badly jammed and severely in-

jured in the head. Twenty others received injuries moseor less severe. The injured were taken to neighboring houses, where everything was done for their comfort possible. The loss of the company is estimated at \$15,000.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. CLEVELAND, Sept. 14. - The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of the United States yesterday elected the following officers of the Supreme Council: Supreme spiritual adviser, flight Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y.; supreme chancellor, C. J. Drescher, Buffalo, N. Y.; supreme president, R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N. Y .: supreme first vice-president, C. B. Friedman, Titusville, Pa.; supreme second vice-president, T. A. Bourke, Windsor, Ont.; supreme recorder, C. J. Hickey, Brooklyn; supreme treasurer, James M. Welch. Hornellsville, N. .; supreme marshal, Sebastian Geyer, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; supreme guard, A. Valentine, Detroit, Mich.; supreme trustees, Rev. P. A. Baart, Marshall, Mich.; William Franklin, Buffalo; Frank Randel, Cleveland; trustees holding over, James S. McGarry, Franklin, Pa., and William J. Bulger, Lockport, N. Y. Committee on laws and their supervision, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y .: Eugene Bertrand, jr., Buffalo, N. Y., and John O'Mears, Peterboro, Ont. Committee on finance and mileage, James A. Fianagan, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; J. B. Todenbeir, Detroit; E. J. O'Brien, Guelph, Ont. Legal adviser, James T. Keena, Detroit, Mich. Supervising medical examiner, Dr. J. L. Kınsler, Omaha. The next meeting will be held at

The World's Y. M. C. Convention. PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.-Robert A. Orr. secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, returned home yesterday from the eleventh annual world's conference, recently held at Stockoim, Sweden. Mr. Orr stated that there we nearly 5,000 persons present from all parts of the world. The special feature of the meeting was the authorizing of the employment by the world's convention of a college secretary to visit all the institutions of learning in heathen lands and then organize branches of the associations among the students. W. D. Wishart, of New York, was selected to fill this position, and will begin to carry out the work in October next.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.